IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 2, line 9 and ending at line 13.

For example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 09-230275, 10th International Conference on Solid-State Sensors and Actuators (Transducers '99) pp. 1002-1005 is disclosed as a ~~propose~~ proposal for the above request.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 3, line 8 and ending at line 21.

Moreover, a coil 1007 is wound on a core 1006 by about 300 turns. The coil 1007 is fixed to the housing 1001 by a screw (not shown) through a tapped hole 1008 formed on the core 1006 and a hole 1004 formed on the housing 1001. Furthermore, a pulse-current generator 1009 is connected to the both ends of the wound wire of the coil 1007. By supplying a current at, for example 3 V and about 100 mA to the coil, an alternate magnetic field is generated and the magnet-provided mirror [[3]] 1003 vibrates. A laser beam 1010 emitted from a light source 1011 is reflected from the magnet-provided mirror 1003 and the magnet-provided mirror 1003 resonates and thereby, the ~~lase~~ laser beam is canned on a plane 1012 to be scanned.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 4, line 2 and ending at line 17.

FIG. 14 is a top view of the hard-disk-head gimbals of the second conventional example disclosed in 10th International Conference on Solid-State Sensors and Actuators (Transducers '99) pp. 1002-1005. The gimbals ~~is~~ are set to the front end of a hard-disk-head

suspension to elastically allow a magnetic head to roll and pitch. The gimbals 2020 ~~has~~ have a support frame 2031 rotatably supported by roll torsion bars 2022 and 2024 inside. Moreover, a head support 2030 rotatably supported by pitch torsion bars 2026 an 2028 is formed inside the support frame 2031. Torsional axes (refer to the orthogonal chain lines in FIG. 14) of the roll torsion bars 2022 and 2024 and pitch torsion bars 2026 and 2028 are orthogonal to each other and take charge of roll and pitch of the head support 2030 respectively.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 4, line 18 and ending at line 22.

FIG. 15 is a sectional view taken along the cutting-plane line 2006 in FIG. 14. As shown in FIG. 15, the sectional shape of the torsion bar 2022 is T-shaped and the gimbals 2020 ~~is~~ are constituted so as to have a rib.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 5, line 12 and ending at line 17.

Thus, by using the above torsion bar having a T-shaped cross section, it is possible to provide [[a]] microgimbals which ~~has~~ have a sufficient compliance in roll and pitch directions and a sufficient stiffness in other directions and which can be further downsized.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 7, line 23 and ending at page 8, line 19.

The second conventional example has a problem that the T-shaped-cross-sectional torsion bar is easily broken because stress is concentrated on the support portions at the

both ends of the torsion bar (for example, the support portion for the head support 2030 and the support portion for the support frame 2031 in the roll torsion bars 2028 and 2026, or the support portion for the support frame 2031 and the support portion for the gimbals 2020 in the roll torsion bars 2022 and 2024). Therefore, unless the torsion bar is set long enough, it is impossible to drive the torsion bar at a large displacement angle. Thereby, not only downsizing is impossible but also the torsion bar is easily deflected even if greatly lengthening the torsion bar and the head support 2030 is greatly translated in the direction vertical to the torsion axis due to an external impact. Therefore, when mounting the hard-disk-head gimbals of the second conventional example on a hard disk, [[a]] trouble occurs in the hard disk because the gimbals ~~contacts~~ contact with a recording medium due to an external vibration or impact or a head is broken. This becomes a larger problem when the hard disk is formed into a portable type.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 32, line 13 and ending at page 33, line 2.

FIG. 9B shows a cross section taken along the lines S-S in FIG. 9A. The concave portion 5 is formed by four (111) equivalent planes of silicon crystal planes. Among the (111) equivalent planes, two inclined planes 11 shown in FIG. 9A and 9B tilt from the (100) equivalent plane by an angle of approx. 54.7° as illustrated. The section in which the inclined plane 11 is formed is referred to as a section N' and the other section in the section N is referred to as N". Therefore, in the case of this embodiment, the elastic support portion 3 is constituted so that the section N in which the concave portion 5 is formed is interposed between the sections M in which the concave portion 5 is not formed and moreover, the section N" is interposed between sections N' in which the inclined plane 11 is respectively formed in the section N.